



Global Programme Narrative

UN-REDD PROGRAMME SIXTH POLICY
BOARD MEETING

21-23 March 2011

Da Lat, Viet Nam



In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board this document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Participants are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings. Most of the UN-REDD Programmes meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net.

Country/Global	Global
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I. PURPOSE

Throughout 2010, it became clear to the Programme that additional services were needed to prepare countries to get ready for REDD+. In response to this, and in line with the development of the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015, the Policy Board approved in June 2010 an expansion of the Global Programme portfolio by three new outcomes: **national REDD+ governance** that relates to the country's capacity to coordinate and collaborate between different governmental bodies, assess and monitor governance for REDD+, and promote and respect safeguards; **transparent, equitable and accountable management of REDD+ payments** that focuses on the country's capacity to channel important amounts of funds, initiate a dialogue on corruption risks in REDD+, , strengthen national approaches on benefit distribution systems and analysis of conditional cash transfers, all through catalyzing engagement of corporate actors; and **REDD+ as a catalyst for transformations to a green economy**, which seeks to support countries to identify, align, and catalyze investments so that they significantly change the way forests are used and managed, with alternative or changed economic systems and livelihoods as the result.

The complete set of outcomes under the current Global Programme is:

1. Improved guidance on MRV and monitoring
2. Increased engagement of Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders
3. Improved analytical and technical framework for realization of multiple benefits
4. Increased knowledge management, coordination and communication
5. Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance
6. Development of equitable benefit sharing systems
7. Support to low-carbon sector transformation

The initial Global Programme was for a period of 18 months, starting January 2009 to June 2010. It has been extended twice, to December 2010 and June 2011. In 2010, the Global Programme made significant progress in supporting countries to get ready to benefit from a future REDD+ mechanism.

II. RESOURCES

The UN-REDD Global Programme provides support to country actions on REDD+ readiness through international support functions. In 2010, the UN-REDD Global Programme continued to develop common approaches, analyses, methodologies, standards, tools, data and best practices, as well as to share knowledge and experience on REDD+ efforts. To support these activities, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board approved an additional US\$15 million for the Global Programme, bringing total funding to date (cumulative) to US\$24.6 million.

In 2010, allocations of US\$3,763,577, US\$8,688,584, and US\$2,569,461 were made in March, July and November respectively. All amounts have been transferred from the administrative agent (Multi-donor

Trust Fund Office) to the participating UN organizations FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Cumulative disbursements since the beginning of the Programme up to 31 December 2010 were US\$13,639,072.

Table 1. Global Programme Transfers and Disbursements, cumulative (in US dollars)

Participating UN Organizations		Amount allocated as of 31 December 2010	Amount Transferred up to 31 December 2010	Total Disbursement as of 31 December 2010
FAO	Earmarked	3,620,810	3,620,810	
	Unearmarked	4,358,875	4,358,875	
	Total FAO	7,979,685	7,979,685	5,027,068
UNDP	Earmarked	2,530,632	2,530,632	
	Unearmarked	4,679,302	4,679,302	
	Total UNDP	7,209,934	7,209,934	3,560,954
UNEP	Earmarked	2,537,142	2,537,142	
	Unearmarked	6,856,866	6,856,866	
	Total UNEP	9,394,008	9,394,008	5,051,050
Total for Earmarked and Unearmarked¹		24,583,627	24,583,627	13,639,072

III: RESULTS

To achieve the results to-date, the UN-REDD Programme has worked drawing technical expertise from the three agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) and collaborating with a wide number of partners including country experts, other UN agencies and the World Bank and many non-governmental groups and experts from around the world.

Outcome 1: Improved guidance on MRV approaches

During 2010, the UN-REDD Programme supported countries in their development of MRV and Monitoring (MRV&M) methodologies adjusted to national needs. The REDD+ agreement reached at COP16 in Cancun provides details on activities that must be carried out such as national plans, national RELs and transparent national forest monitoring systems all of which were central to the work of the UN-REDD Programme during 2010.

Output 1.1. International expert consultation process in place

In 2010 the UN-REDD Programme increased collaboration and coordination with several key institutions such as the National Institute for Space Research (INPE, Brazil), USDA Forestry Service, IPCC, SBSTA and GOF-C-GOLD. For example, working with INPE, FAO has committed to train trainers for the operational MRV systems. The goal is to train technical people from 30-40 countries over a two year period. The UN-REDD Programme is also collaborating with the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) in order to improve access to satellite data and expertise on remote sensing. To this effect, a joint meeting between the UN-REDD Programme and GEO was held in Mexico in June 2010 in which several REDD+ countries provided a venue to exchange experiences on the development of requirements and methodologies concerning MRV of REDD+ in different countries and identifying best practices.

¹ 'Earmarked' refers to allocations made from contributions earmarked for the Global Programme. 'Unearmarked' refers to allocations made from contributions to the UN-REDD Programme that have not been earmarked.

A REDD+ event was held parallel to the Committee of Forests (COFO) in FAO, one of the largest meetings for forestry agencies globally, in October 2010 to share information on the current status of REDD+ and the challenges of MRV activities linked to other important development goals such as food security and biodiversity. It allowed policy makers of the forest sector to understand the status of MRV in the overall context of REDD+ activities especially at the international level, showcasing particular experiences from countries such as Indonesia and Mexico.

A series of side events during the UNFCCC negotiations presented the experiences of several UN-REDD Programme countries on MRV with the aim of informing the development of methodologies. Countries gained increased understanding of the considerations to implement MRV within countries' development goals taking into account UNFCCC requirements.

Output 1.2. MRV training programme developed and applied at regional levels

Through the Global Programme, FAO has provided technical backstopping in 2010 to the following countries: Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Tanzania and Zambia.

A UN-REDD Programme-led MRV workshop in Mexico in June 2010 provided an important forum for UN-REDD Programme pilot countries and other partners to analyze the current framework for MRV, and review IPCC/UNFCCC technical requirements for forest monitoring and MRV at the country level. One of the main outcomes of this meeting included the identification of best practices for the implementation of MRV for REDD+.

Through their National Communications Support Programme (NCSP), UNDP has worked to examine how National Communications on GHG inventory reports can be incorporated into the MRV process.

UNEP-WCMC has undertaken an analysis of the relationship between monitoring of multiple benefits and MRV for greenhouse gases, supporting a more comprehensive monitoring framework for REDD+.

Output 1.3. Technical reviews, assessment of available tools and guidance material developed

In 2010, several technical reviews were produced, including assessments of available tools and methods, and guidance material in order to increase understanding and develop practical approaches to MRV and thereby support countries in their MRV activities.

Key questions addressed in additional technical reports produced by UNEP include: what are the additional activities proposed, the challenges arising from adding these additional activities and how can they best be monitored to help countries to measure and manage carbon stocks. A second technical report looks at the multiple benefits and REDD+ and discusses safeguards, risks and benefits and synergies, where forests provide a number of ecosystem services, and where REDD+ activities including afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration have the potential to contribute.

Output 1.4. Remote sensing data readily available to non-Annex I Parties

The UN-REDD Programme is collaborating with GEO and other international organizations to link together existing and planned earth observation systems. The UN-REDD Programme is working with GEO's Forest Carbon Tracking Task Force (GEO FCT) in order to support countries wanting to establish national forest-change, carbon estimation and reporting systems, facilitating access to long-term

satellites, and create the appropriate framework and technical standards for a global network of national forest carbon tracking systems. The UN-REDD Programme MRV meeting was held in Guadalajara, Mexico in June, where joint goals were shared and collaboration started concretely in a few pilot countries which are both GEO national demonstrators and UN-REDD Programme pilot countries. For example in Tanzania, a GEO project proposal for a lidar study was rewritten together with UN-REDD-FAO to integrate the UN-REDD Programme work and outcomes in the GEO project.

A comprehensive set of mapping and satellite image analysis tools (didactic material, manuals and courses) was established in collaboration with INPE. Participants from Central-America and Latin-America received an intensive training on the methodologies to estimate relevant data using remote sensing for REDD+ MRV and more countries are to follow in the Congo Basin. Also a group of experts from FAO were trained to create capacity and to follow-up in UN-REDD partner countries after they have received the INPE training.

Countries from all regions through 10 workshops held by FAO-FRA and JRC (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/55919/en>) were trained in the use of the software and validation of the Remote Sensing Survey of the Global Forest Resource Assessment, in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre, in Ispra, Italy. A global set of satellites images are now available for different time periods that will allow the analysis of change over the last two decades.

Output 1.5. Verification of tools and methodologies

Verification tools and methodologies were developed and tested to support the MRV component of the National Programmes in the Programme's nine pilot countries. In addition, FAO worked in cooperation with Global Witness to develop independent REDD+ monitoring. A general MRV background document was developed in order to guide countries to set up their national MRV systems. Manuals including possible methods and technical options were developed and methods (e.g. new remote sensing options) have been and continue to be tested on the ground.

Output 1.6. Support to National Programme development

Countries were supported with technical advice on MRV and monitoring, including the UN-REDD Programme's initial pilot countries, Congo Basin countries and new UN-REDD Programme partner countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America (e.g. Mexico, Nigeria, and Ecuador). The support included technical advice on inventory, mapping, data acquisition and analysis, as well as country guidance in the framework of the UNFCCC reporting requirements. The UN-REDD Programme committed its support to Mexico within the agreement, entitled "Reinforcing REDD+ Readiness in Mexico and enabling South-South Cooperation", in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Mexico and Norway.

Output 1.7. International capacity building efforts and partnerships

The UN-REDD Programme supported a series of Capacity Development of REDD+ (CD-REDD+) encounters which included a series of workshops on national inventory systems and forest monitoring.

Collaboration was agreed with the United States Forest Service, the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) and with GEO and GEO-FCT to enhance MRV capacity development. In addition, it was agreed that the UN-REDD Programme will become a pilot partner to Google and is supporting the development

of their MRV and monitoring tools including applications to support remote sensing work in REDD+ countries. In December 2010 during COP16, a side event was held by Google and the UN-REDD Programme, during which the strategic vision of MRV and monitoring for REDD+ was presented. With these results the UN-REDD Programme strengthened the collaboration with key organizations to support important aspects of MRV and monitoring such as the development of GHG inventory in REDD+ countries and increased the tools and support on remote sensing. Technical manuals, worksheets, methodologies, infrastructure, data analysis, algorithms, and data of key players in the field of remote sensing are now freely available through these collaborations.

Data supply has been improved. A comprehensive set of mapping and satellite image analysis tools (didactic material, manuals and courses) was established in collaboration with INPE (Brazil) and a training workshop was held. A group of experts from FAO were trained to create capacity and to follow-up in the UN-REDD Programme countries after they have received the INPE training.

Activities on monitoring governance are reported under Outcome 5.

Outcome 2: Increased engagement of stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda

The UN-REDD Programme was instrumental in supporting the engagement of Indigenous Peoples (IP) and other forest-dependent communities and civil society in the REDD+ agenda both globally and at the national level. As a result of these activities, Indigenous Peoples and civil society representatives were actively engaged in, and contributed to shaping, the REDD+ agenda. The activities that contribute to this outcome have assisted in: strengthening stakeholder engagement practices in the UN-REDD Programme's activities; informing and engaging IPs, other forest-dependent community and civil society stakeholders in key REDD+ processes; and supporting UN-REDD National Programmes to engage more effectively with these stakeholders.

Output 2.1. Indigenous Peoples representative groups informed and engaged

In 2010 the UN-REDD Programme convened two regional consultations with IP representatives and experts on the issues of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and recourse mechanisms to formulate guidance on these issues for the Programme, thereby proactively informing and engaging Indigenous Peoples about these issues.

The first regional consultations with Indigenous Peoples were held for the Asia-Pacific region in June 2010. The second regional consultation for the Latin American and Caribbean region was held in Panama in October 2010. The consultations convened Indigenous Peoples from UN-REDD Programme partner countries as well as international experts. The recommendations have been consolidated into draft guidelines which will serve as input for the final regional consultation scheduled to take place in Tanzania in late January 2011.

The harmonization of the UN-REDD Programme's and the FCPF's guidance on stakeholder engagement resulted in the development of the "Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest-Dependent Communities". The guidelines strengthen coordination and standards in stakeholder engagement between the FCPF and UN-REDD Programme in countries where both initiatives are active. The guidelines are an example of the UN-REDD Programme's commitment to coordinate activities with other REDD+ initiatives.

Terms of Reference (ToR) and a small grant system were established to support IP and CSO Policy Board members to reach out to and report back to constituents on the activities of the UN-REDD Programme and Policy Board decisions. IP/CSO Policy Board members were supported to: contribute to international meetings, missions and negotiations and carry out country-level outreach activities on REDD+ and FPIC with Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Support to IP and CSO policy board members has strengthened their ability to represent their constituencies during participation in UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meetings and to communicate issues and decisions to their constituencies prior to and after Policy Board meetings.

The UN-REDD Programme held a side event at the Ninth Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in April 2010 in New York City, which led to the useful exchange of information on progress related to the work on IP/CSO engagement and hear experiences from the ground. Examples of regional/country level support include:

- Direct financial support to the Republic of Congo to support stakeholder engagement in REDD+, including support to a mission (which included the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) for West Africa and the CSO Policy Board representative from Africa) in August 2010 to organize civil society participation in the REDD+ process.
- Support to the implementation, documentation and evaluation of a pilot FPIC process for Viet Nam.
- Creation of a half-time position to provide assistance on stakeholder engagement at the regional level in Asia/Pacific.

The UN-REDD Programme also supported the development of stakeholder engagement provisions for the REDD+ Partnership.

Output 2.2. Non-Annex I negotiators and decision-makers informed about REDD

The UN-REDD Programme organized the following events to inform Non-Annex 1 negotiators and decision makers about REDD+:

- "Forest Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and REDD+" side event at the CBD SBSTTA
- "Brazil-DRC-Indonesia Technical Workshop on REDD+: South-South Cooperation" in March
- Two regional workshops entitled "REDD after Copenhagen - The Way Forward"
- Participation in the COMIFAC meeting held in Brazzaville in April 2010, which resulted in the Brazzaville Declaration, endorsing the UN-REDD Programme, and the organization of a meeting held on the margins of the Oslo Conference on Forests and Climate in May 2010
- Side events at the UNFCCC talks in Bonn on monitoring & MRV frameworks (June) and governance for REDD+ (August)
- Five "REDD+ Hour" workshops held in Nagoya during the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) tenth Conference of the Parties (COP10); with a second set of "REDD+ Hour" workshops held at the UNFCCC's COP16 in Cancun, Mexico in November 2010

- Joint UN-REDD Programme side event at COP16 entitled, "Delivering as One: Achievements and Lessons Learned from REDD+ Readiness Activities"
- Various learning events at Forest Day 4 in Cancun

Output 2.3. REDD+ communicated to stakeholders

The activities originally planned under this output have been completed and absorbed by the communications and related activities of the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (see output 4.3).

Outcome 3: Improved analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD+ decision-makers

2010, the International Year of Biodiversity, was an important year for the development of concepts and tools intended to help safeguard and enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services during the implementation of REDD+.

Output 3.1. Review of socio-economic elements of national REDD frameworks undertaken

The UN-REDD Programme initiated the development of a minimum social and environmental standards due-diligence approach for programme activities and an accompanying risk assessment tool. The draft UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria are linked to the REDD+ safeguards in the LCA text in the Cancun Agreement that cover issues such as national governance structures, stakeholder participation, Indigenous Peoples' rights and traditional knowledge and maintaining natural forests and biodiversity conservation.

Output 3.2. Tools to encourage the capture of ecosystem service co-benefits developed

Tools and data for multiple benefits

During 2010, the UN-REDD Programme held an international workshop on identifying and promoting ecosystem benefits of REDD+ and, at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, launched the publication 'Beyond Carbon: Ecosystem Based Benefits of REDD+'. This publication includes the first nine papers in the Multiple Benefit Series, covering topics such as the role of biodiversity in promoting the resilience of forest carbon stocks, a metadata directory of carbon, biodiversity and other multiple benefits for Bolivia and a tool for assessing the ecosystem services from new and restored forests.

During 2010, the UN-REDD Programme produced several tools to support countries in identifying risks and maximizing ecosystem multiple benefits. These included:

- Guidance on assessing ecosystem services in reforested, afforested and restored forest areas for Viet Nam
- Spatial datasets on carbon storage in Tanzania, updated protected area maps and important bird area maps for Tanzania
- A metadata directory of carbon, biodiversity and other multiple benefits for Bolivia
- A map of the carbon stocks of the Asia-Pacific region

These tools and maps have also been used in communication materials in the countries and regions to demonstrate the importance of multiple benefits and influence decision-making.

Publications

The UN-REDD Programme has produced a number of publications related to ecosystem-based multiple benefits, including discussion papers on the relationships and synergies between MRV REDD+ activities and monitoring and reporting ecosystem multiple benefits, on the relationship between REDD+ design issues and monitoring needs, the impacts of REDD+ measures on multiple benefits, and the tools that can be used to safeguard and enhance multiple benefits. Other publications looked at the implications of moving from REDD to REDD+ for MRV and a global spatial analysis of the likelihood of land-use change driven by agriculture, and the impacts of REDD+ on carbon emissions from forest and non-forest ecosystems.

Workshops and Information Sharing

In 2010, the UN-REDD Programme organized a number of events that helped both to build capacity and develop guidelines to improve the analytical and technical framework of multiple benefits for REDD+.

The “Identifying and promoting ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+” workshop held in April 2010 in Cambridge, UK, produced a set of recommendations and priority actions for how the UN-REDD Programme tackles ecosystem co-benefits at the national and global level.

The "Global Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Benefits of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries" in Nairobi, Kenya in September, produced recommendations for the development of safeguards and methods for ensuring biodiversity and other benefits from REDD+.

In DRC initial planning has been undertaken for a spatial analysis workshop, which will produce a map-based booklet presenting detailed analysis of the relationship between carbon storage, biodiversity and ecosystem services. This will be produced in collaboration with DRC partners including OSFAC. In addition, two short background papers to support the DRC workshop were developed: (I) Multiple benefits of REDD+ in DRC: Introduction to Forest Ecosystem Services, and (II) Enhancing and safeguarding multiple benefits from REDD+ in DRC.

In addition to capacity building and consultative workshops, a web-based forum on multiple benefits to facilitate lesson-sharing between countries on how to address ecosystem co-benefits and dissemination of information about positive outcomes is being developed, including software and early testing. When completed, this web-based forum will provide an opportunity for country exchanges about experiences at the national level with multiple benefits tools and standards.

Output 3.3. Guidance and tools for realizing multiple benefits on forests and people, and related impact studies and events

In order to advance work on multiple benefits guidelines, tools for identification and monitoring and safeguards, the UN-REDD Programme produced a variety of resources and sponsored events to increase collaboration and cooperation on the agenda. The work under this output strengthens the Programme’s capacity to deliver ecosystem-based multiple benefits by advancing technical knowledge and thinking on monitoring, including the selection of appropriate indicators for national circumstances and making the best use of existing carbon MRV systems.

Multiple Benefits Resources

A Multiple Benefits series has been published and proceedings of the UN-REDD Programme workshop on identifying and promoting ecosystem-derived benefits from REDD+ have been disseminated. This 'Multiple Benefits' series includes nine papers:

- A safer bet for REDD+: Review of the evidence on the relationship between biodiversity and the resilience of forest carbon stocks
- Carbon and biodiversity relationships in tropical forests
- Ecosystem services from new and restored forests: developed for Viet Nam
- Methods for assessing and monitoring change in the ecosystem-derived benefits of afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration (developed for Viet Nam)
- Monitoring for REDD+: carbon stock change and multiple benefits
- Potential links between monitoring for multiple benefits of REDD+ and the monitoring requirements of the Rio Conventions
- Database for decision-making related to REDD+ (Registro de datos útiles para la toma de decisiones en relación a REDD+ y sus beneficios múltiples) - developed for Bolivia
- Safeguarding and enhancing the ecosystem-derived benefits of REDD+
- What are the ecosystem-derived benefits of REDD+ and why do they matter?

Safeguards

A social and environmental framework is being developed to support UN-REDD Programme partner countries in identifying and mitigating social and environmental risks and in assessing positive social and environmental benefits through the phases of REDD+. The initial steps for developing these safeguards were taken during the second half of 2010 and will continue to be advanced in the coming year so as to provide a cornerstone to the UN-REDD Programme multiple benefits framework and guidelines for the implementation of REDD+ at the national level.

Outcome 4: Knowledge management, coordination and communication

In 2010 the Programme strengthened significantly with new funds requiring also more systematic and well-structured management and coordination mechanisms. All three UN-REDD Programme agencies and the Secretariat worked toward establishing and strengthening such mechanisms at different levels geographically as well as between operations, programme coordination and strategic oversight. The UN-REDD Programme continues to be considered a flagship programme and model for UN cooperation.

Output 4.1. Inter-Agency coordination mechanism established

Increased inter-agency coordination in 2010 allowed the UN-REDD Programme to secure an even stronger position as one of the key multilateral initiatives that support REDD+ efforts in the world. A shining example of this coordination was how the three agencies worked together along with the World Bank hosted FCPF Management Team, to provide secretariat services to the new Interim REDD+ Partnership established in Oslo on 27 May 2010 to coordinate and advance REDD+ efforts. The Programme's agencies took the lead in initiating discussions and planning for the creation of a voluntary REDD+ database, requested by the Partnership, and supported the logistics of the first expert meeting of the Partnership in July 2010 in Brasilia, Brazil.

Communication and knowledge management played an important role in 2010 in building capacities on REDD+. Inter-agency coordination has been promoted both through the Secretariat and directly between agencies on a global and regional level. The UN-REDD Programme is coordinated through the Strategic Direction Group, Coordination Group and Operations Group that are composed of agency staff at different respective levels and facilitated by the Secretariat. The Secretariat has played an active role in promoting the inter-agency collaboration by channelling information and coordinating reports and efforts to facilitate progress on National Programmes and on the work areas of the Global Programme. In addition, to facilitate the operations, the Secretariat convenes frequently a number of Working Groups with members of the three agencies to find consensus in a number of matters related to the UN-REDD Programme, dealing with National Programmes, Global Programme work areas, events and communications.

To assess and improve the UN-REDD Programme, the Secretariat, on behalf of the three agencies, has planned for the internal review of the Programme to be undertaken in 2011.

Key joint statements in 2010 by the three UN-REDD Programme agencies were another example of inter-agency coordination. These statements included the UN Secretary-General's statement at The Oslo Climate and Forest Conference 2010 in May 2010, the joint statement at the Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership, in Japan in October 2010, and the joint press release with quotes from heads of agencies applauding the successful outcome on REDD+ at the UNFCCC COP16 in Cancun, Mexico in December. In addition the Programme organized a number of side events featuring country progress and complex technical issues on REDD+. These included the event "Delivering as One: Achievements and lessons learned from REDD+ readiness activities" where FAO, UNDP and UNEP convened with stakeholders to reflect on what the UN-REDD Programme's work has achieved to date and explore ways to build on this momentum.

Output 4.2 National Programmes supported

All three agencies have increased their backstopping efforts to support the development and implementation of national UN-REDD Programmes. Support from the UN-REDD Programme has been instrumental in helping countries to organize national coordination at the country level. With the support from the Global Programme, five countries (Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands) submitted their National Programmes and funding allocation requests at the fifth Policy Board meeting in November 2010. With this, all nine pilot countries and three additional partner countries (Cambodia, the Philippines and Solomon Islands) have completed and submitted their National Programme documents. By December 2010, seven of the nine pilot countries, (Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zambia) enter into the inception and implementation phase. The countries are now all developing their national REDD+ strategies. MRV systems are being developed, stakeholder engagement continues to be fostered and increased and multiple benefits and tradeoffs between decreasing deforestation and forest degradation are being analyzed.

As requested by the Policy Board, the Secretariat has taken several steps to improve monitoring of progress and quality assurance for National Programmes. "UN-REDD countries at a glance" reporting synthesized information on National Programmes presented at the fifth Policy Board. A results-based planning, monitoring and evaluating framework is in preparation and will be presented at the sixth

Policy Board. Also, a set of National Programme guidelines is in preparation as is a template for National Programmes developed together with the FCPF.

Output 4.3 UN-REDD Programme knowledge managed and shared

Regional information exchange

The first regional UN-REDD Programme information exchange was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2010. It facilitated the exchange of lessons learned on targeted topics between teams responsible for REDD+ readiness in Asia and the Pacific partner countries.

The discussions covered administrative and technical aspects of the UN-REDD Programme, including establishing and managing broad-based multi-stakeholder networks, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, Free, Prior and Informed Consent and international legal frameworks, MRV and participatory carbon monitoring, reference emission level methodology and guidelines/requirements of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Communication

The UN-REDD Programme executed a number of communications outputs in 2010 to share information about the Programme's work and progress and raise the profile and awareness of the Programme among internal and external target audiences. Examples of these are:

- "The UN-REDD Programme in Action" video, highlighting the activities and value of the UN-REDD Programme at the national and global level, and includes interviews with representatives of the Programme, pilot and partner countries, donors and other REDD+ experts.
- Beyond Carbon: Ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+": a six-page, multimedia booklet that explores various aspects of the multiple benefits of forests and REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme's work in this area.
- "Working Together for REDD+": The UN-REDD Programme collaborated with the FCPF and FIP to produce a pamphlet which highlights the various ways in which the three initiatives are working together to streamline support to REDD+ countries.
- "Perspectives on REDD+": a 12-page publication, in which the UN-REDD Programme explores some of the most difficult questions facing REDD+ efforts in order to highlight the range of challenges and opportunities related to REDD+.
- Newsletter: The UN-REDD Programme distributed 10 newsletters in 2010, which highlighted partner country progress as well as followed and analyzed global REDD+ events and issues. Monthly readership grew from roughly 13,000 at the end of 2009 to more than 47,000 readers by December 2010.

Online activities

Workspace (www.unredd.net)

As both a working tool and a knowledge management tool, the workspace is now servicing an active community of practice of over 650 members (UN: 47%; partners: 28%; national counterparts: 25%). Page views have increased by 81% compared to 2009. Between January and December 2010, 2150 files

were shared, a 76% increase compared to 2009. The median number of downloads is 7 times, indicating that one document shared by a member is most frequently of interest to 7 other members.

Increased frequency in the front page announcements about the activities of the national and global programmes has allowed easier access to new information and more efficient browsing.

The workspace newsfeed, that covers media coverage on REDD+, has been picked up by all major REDD-related websites, including the REDD+ Partnership website and REDD monitor.

In addition to being used to document workshop and side events, the Workspace library is increasingly used for managing Policy Board documents. This has allowed a considerable reduction in paper copies distributed by the Secretariat during Policy Board meetings.

Public web site : UN-REDD.org

Between January and November, the website received more than 8.7 million hits from over 455,000 unique visitors. New features added to the site include: updated national programme pages for all 12 partner countries with allocated funding; updated FAQs in English, French and Spanish; RSS and blogging functionality; fresh video content in the Media Centre; updated global activity work area pages, including governance, MRV, and multiple benefits; new regional activities and partner country pages, and a dedicated and updated webpage for PB5.

UN-REDD Programme blog

Since August, the UN-REDD Programme blog was reinvigorated with weekly posts on UN-REDD Programme news and event participation. Between August and December, over 3,600 readers visited the blog to read the 40 new posts.

Social media and networking tools, including Twitter, YouTube, and Wikipedia were also used to disseminate UN-REDD Programme news to a wider audience.

Events

The Programme's participation (including the dissemination of communications materials) in various regional and international events contributed directly to the sharing of information about the UN-REDD Programme's work and progress with the Programme's internal and external audiences. Some of the most high-profile events the Programme participated in included: the Programme's first five "REDD+ Hour" workshops at CBD COP10 in Nagoya in October, followed by four more in Cancun at COP16.

Disclosure Policy

Throughout 2010, the UN-REDD Programme developed a draft information disclosure policy which was translated into French and Spanish and shared with Policy Board members in September. Inputs were subsequently incorporated into the draft document in December. Clarity on what documents are to be disclosed is a major contribution to sharing and communicating knowledge, and enhances the overall transparency and accountability of the UN-REDD Programme.

Output 4.4 UN-REDD Programme Secretariat

The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat was fully staffed and operational as of January 2010.

Overall coordination of the Programme

The Secretariat fostered cooperation among the three agencies in the preparation of the 2010 budget and submission the Policy Board to revise the Global Programme. It also fostered the establishment of common views on the strategic orientation of the Programme as well as joint inputs to the process of establishing the Interim REDD+ Partnership. The Secretariat also continues to strengthen inter-agency cooperation by convening different level agency groups and planning, coordinating and monitoring the work on both the National Programmes and the Global Programme work areas, to assist the agencies in their delivery.

In 2010, the Secretariat, together with the agencies, developed the programme of work and budget, clarified reporting requirements and workflow related to informal financial reporting and developed a project tracker to facilitate financial monitoring.

Policy Board

The Secretariat organized successfully its fourth and fifth Policy Board meetings. The fourth meeting was held in March in Nairobi, Kenya. The Board gave feedback on country programmes, approved budgets for three National Programmes (Bolivia, DRC and Zambia) and the Global Programme, gave feedback to the five-year draft Programme Strategy and discussed the UN-REDD Programme's collaboration with other REDD+ initiatives in 2010. The meeting was preceded by a field trip to Kenya's Rift Valley and the objective of the trip was to enable members to exchange experiences from their own countries, using the Rift Valley landscape mosaic and the Mau Forest Complex issues as the context for a wider discussion about REDD+.

The fifth UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting was successfully organized in Washington D.C., USA in November 2010. The Policy Board approved US\$15.2 million in funding for National Programmes in Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands. Denmark announces US\$6 million in additional funding for the UN-REDD Programme and Spain confirmed US\$1.4 million for 2010. The Policy Board furthermore endorsed the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015.

UN-REDD Programme Strategy

A major achievement in 2010 was the development, finalization and endorsement of the UN-REDD Programme Strategy (2011-2015) at the fifth Policy Board in November. The strategy emphasizes the joint effort of the three UN-REDD Programme agencies and identifies that the Programme's focus over the next few years will be on providing increased support to countries in the development and implementation of national REDD+ strategies.

External relations

The UN-REDD Programme strengthened cooperation with the World Bank in 2010. A concrete example of this collaboration is the streamlining of technical support between the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the first joint meeting between the governing bodies of FCPF, FIP and UN-REDD Programme in November 2010, which enabled a joint discussion on country progress and ways to enhancing cooperation among the initiatives at all levels.

Resource mobilization

In order to secure and increase funding for the Programme, the Secretariat has continued to reach out to donors and as a result, Japan emerged as a potential new funding donor in 2010. Existing donors Norway, Denmark and Spain also expressed their intention to contribute to the Programme beyond 2010.

Improved reporting and monitoring

In 2010 the Secretariat established new reporting and monitoring practices to ensure the overall quality of UN-REDD Programme delivery.

An internal working group on reporting and monitoring was established in April 2010 to build a common understanding of the administrative-related reporting requirements of the UN-REDD Programme and share how agencies can best respond, establish and improve reporting, specifically in moving toward results-based programming and reporting. The working group met in June 2010 and elaborated a number of recommendations on improved financial and narrative reporting practices of the Programme.

A reporting tool has been built on the Programme's workspace that will improve transparency and accountability of the Programme's activities as well as improve coordination between agencies.

A Monitoring and Reporting Officer (JPO) joined the Secretariat in the third quarter of 2010. An internal review the Programme is being planned for 2011.

Outcome 5: Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance

Increased transparency and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance is crucial in order for REDD+ to be sustainable. Good governance is fundamental for the success of REDD+ as it relates to a country's capacity to coordinate and collaborate between different governmental bodies, channel important amounts of funds, build capacities, fight corruption and promote and respect social and environmental safeguards, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities.

Output 5.1 Monitoring on REDD+ governance structures convened

A roundtable was organized during the first workshop on forest governance, decentralization and REDD+ in Latin America held by the Government of Mexico in Oaxaca in September. This roundtable examined the regional specificity of governance issues such as transparency and accountability, identification and participation of stakeholders and synergies between existing policies and REDD+ implementation.

To advance thinking and coordination on this topic, the "Expert Workshop on Monitoring Governance Safeguards in REDD+", convened by the UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House in collaboration with Global Witness and the World Resources Institute, gathered 40 governance practitioners from REDD+ partner countries and donor governments, civil society organizations and multilateral institutions. Among issues highlighted as crucial for successful REDD+ implementation were: the existence of clear institutional roles and responsibilities; the need for effective coordination between institutions and across sectors; institutional capacity to implement decisions; and transparent systems for the management of budgets and financial flows. The UN-REDD Programme held its second expert workshop on monitoring governance in partnership with Chatham House at FAO's headquarters in Rome in November. This workshop continued to provide guidance towards a conceptual framework for REDD+

governance monitoring². The resulting Guidance Framework on Monitoring REDD+ Governance is being finalized and will be released in March 2011. This achievement is linked to the overall monitoring framework under Outcome 1.

Output 5.2 Country-led governance assessments & national policy enablers strengthened

UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre has been actively engaged and supporting the concept of country-led participatory governance assessments (PGA-REDD+), both substantively and through co-financing. Harmonization of this activity with the monitoring of governance described in output 5.1 is underway.

The recruitment of staff in the Oslo Governance Centre was finalized in November to further develop and conduct the work on PGA-REDD+.

Two side events were held to present the concept of PGA-REDD+: In Bonn (August) during the UNFCCC talks, with an intervention by the Oslo Governance Centre; and in Oaxaca, Mexico at the workshop on Forest Governance, Decentralization and REDD+ in September 2010. These two events allowed for a broad discussion about the PGA-REDD+ approach and gathered feedback from governments, non-governmental and Indigenous organizations and other actors.

Outcome 6: Development of equitable benefit sharing systems

Considerable progress has been made in the work area "Equitable benefit sharing". The lion share of the work has been done in providing guidance on transparency and accountability systems, including developing guidance and dialogue on corruption risks in REDD+, catalyzing engagement of corporate actors, strengthening national approaches on benefit distribution systems and analysis of conditional cash transfers.

Output 6.1. Benefit distribution systems developed

Anti-Corruption

The UN-REDD Programme actively initiated, managed and provided input into to the UNDP report "Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change" that examines in details the corruption risks in REDD+ readiness and implementation and proposes risk mitigation measures that can be undertaken by a range of stakeholders with support to capacity development. The wide dissemination of the "Staying on Track" report has allowed a better delineation and understanding of corruption risks in REDD+, including corruption risks on fund management and benefit distribution systems.

The UN-REDD Programme together with GTZ organized a workshop on anti-corruption in REDD+ at the 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2010, to present overall corruption risks in REDD+ as well as in different national contexts. The UN-REDD Programme has initiated a conversation with anti-corruption non-governmental and governmental practitioners and has positioned itself as a leader and convener on the matter.

² Conclusions from this workshop were shared widely on the UN-REDD Programme website.

Through the activities on anti-corruption in REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme has catalyzed the engagement of UNDP's Democratic Governance Group's (DGG) Anti Corruption service area and UNDP's Capacity Development Group.

Conditional cash transfers

Conditional cash transfers have had a significant impact in reducing poverty in many developing countries. These initiatives hold many lessons for how REDD+ payments can (i) be distributed, especially to vulnerable and forest-dependent communities; and (ii) can maximize the positive impact on rural poverty levels. The UN-REDD Programme has engaged in discussions on these issues with UNDP's Poverty Group, whose work includes sharing knowledge, best practices and innovative experiences on social protection in developing countries. Dialogue was also initiated on the possible role of UNDP's International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, based in Brasilia. A background study has analyzed major conditional cash transfer initiatives in Latin America and their relevance for REDD+ benefit distribution systems.

Output 6.2. Women empowerment and gender equality issues integrated

Corporate collaboration on women's empowerment was initiated in 2010. These activities will ensure that the guidance provided on benefit distribution systems take gender issues into consideration. Terms of reference were drafted in conjunction with UNDP's Gender Unit for a "Business Case for gender in REDD+", including an analysis of how a gender-sensitive approach to REDD+ and REDD+ readiness will impact REDD+ outcomes, including emissions reductions, forest governance, stakeholder livelihoods, MRV, social and ecosystem benefits.

Outcome 7: Support to low carbon sector transformation

As the newest work area of the UN-REDD Programme, activities under this outcome were undertaken to develop and refine the context. Consultations and workshops were held to define forest sector transformation and determine the course of the work. Indonesia and DRC were identified as priority countries and initial missions were undertaken to discuss sector transformation with national counterparts and initiate work in those countries.

Output 7.1. Potential of a forest sector transformation and its contribution to green economy aspiration demonstrated

A workshop was held in June 2010 in order to provide insights for strategies to undertake the work on multiple benefits and transformation. Experience from other countries, in particular, DRC and Indonesia was drawn upon. The workshop provided guidance for making the case for leveraging REDD+ to make deep and transformative change in the forest sector. Missions were undertaken in DRC in October 2010 and in Indonesia in November 2010, to lay the groundwork for the transformation agenda.

Output 7.2 Dialogue and capacity building on sector transformation provided

In order for the forest sector to achieve a complete transformation, dialogue and capacity building are essential. An initial step to achieve this is a case study to provide lessons learned and policy options relevant to sector transformation. While this outcome may be new to the Programme, there is much

that has been achieved or attempted previously that is relevant to this work and can provide a basis for capacity building on sector transformation.

The UNEP Risør Centre has been commissioned to carry out a case study analysis relating to forest sector transformation. The technical report and the policy summary will present lessons learned and options to policymakers and investors regarding cost and returns associated with forest projects and what the cost and revenue cycles are for REDD+ projects.

IV. FUTURE WORK PLAN

At its fifth meeting in November 2010, the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board welcomed the plan to move to a five year (2011-2015) funding framework for the new Global Programme. The purpose of such a framework is to align the agencies', Secretariat and international support functions with the UN-REDD Programme Strategy. It will provide indicative funding needs and timeframes. The future work plan for Global Programme activities will be presented in the new Global Programme Framework document and subsequent periodic work plans and budgets.

The Global Programme will continue to be a key function of the UN-REDD Programme and its activities are complementary to and ultimately contribute to national-level REDD+ activities. They focus on capacity building, developing common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and guidelines to support countries in their REDD+ efforts, while also providing overall programme support functions.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

UN-REDD GLOBAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 31 DECEMBER 2010

Participating UN Org.	Total Transferred from MDTF (USD)	Disbursements	Balance
FAO	7,979,685	5,027,068	2,952,617
UNDP	7,209,934	3,560,954	3,648,980
UNEP	9,394,008	5,051,050	4,342,958
Total Budget/ Expenditure	24,583,627	13,639,072	
Total programme Balance			10,944,555